VOLUME VIII NORTHWEST PA RESPONSE PLAN

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I. GEOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

A. Geographic Boundaries

This sub-area plan encompasses twelve counties in Pennsylvania which comprises the Northwest (Region VIII) office of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) and which are also a portion of the region covered by EPA Region III. The counties included in this sub-area plan are as follows:

Butler	Jefferson
Clarion	Lawrence
Crawford	McKean
Elk	Mercer
Erie	Venango
Forest	Warren

The Northwestern PA Sub-Area boundaries are as follows: from the northeastern corner of McKean County west along the New York/Pennsylvania state line to Erie County; then north along the eastern boundary of Erie County (along the New York/Pennsylvania state line); then the area south of PA Route 5 from the New York/Pennsylvania state line to the Ohio/Pennsylvania state line; then south along the Ohio/Pennsylvania state line to the southwest corner of Lawrence County; then east along the southern boundaries of Lawrence, Butler, Clarion, Jefferson, and Elk Counties to the southeast corner of Elk County; then north along the eastern boundaries of Elk and McKean Counties to the New York/Pennsylvania state line.

B. Area of Responsibility

Oil spills and hazardous material incidents are handled in accordance with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP). Responsibility for the direction and control of an emergency begins with the affected borough, township, or city. Usually, the local fire department will be the first to respond. When two or more political subdivisions within a county are effected, the county emergency management agency is responsible for coordinating and supporting the operations. When two or more counties are involved, coordination is provide by the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

C. Area Spill History

The EPA maintains an Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) to track discharges or releases of oil and hazardous materials. Information on specific incidents for the Northwestern, PA sub-area can be obtained by contacting the Region III Regional Response Center at (215) 814-9016.

D. Sensitive Areas

Sensitive areas located in this area have been identified by a variety of resources, including, but not limited to the following facilities, agencies and organizations:

Emlenton Plant, PAFRP131 (Petrowax PA Inc.)
International Paper Kane, PAFRP146
McKean Plant, PAFRP097 (Petrowax PA Inc.)
PA DER, Bureau of Community Environmental Control
PA Fish & Boat Commission, Fisheries Management Division 6/93
PA Fish & Boat Commission, Fisheries Management Division 12/93
PA Historical & Museum Commission
Penreco, PAFRP128 (Pennzoil Products Co.)
USA Petrolia Plant, PAFRP096 (American Refining Group)
US Fish & Wildlife Service
USFWS Endangered/Threatened Species List
USFWS Regional Wetlands Concept Plan, 10/90
Warren Refinery, PAFRP089 (United Refining Co.)

E. Facility Response Plans

Facility response plans (FRPs) are required by owners or operators of "significant and substantial or substantial harm facilities." The risk-based factors for significant and substantial or substantial harm facilities are found in 40 CFR part 112 section 112.20(f). These FRPs must go through three reviews: initial, QA/QC, final, and a facility inspection before meeting EPA's approval. The following table lists the facilities located in each county along with information about their facility response plans (FRPs). Facilities with "no approval required" do not meet the significant and substantial or substantial harm risk-based factors.

County	Owners Name	Facility Name	Address	Phone Contact	Regional Unique ID Number	Current Status
Butler	Pennzoil Company	Penreco	138 Petrolia St. Karns City, PA 16041	(724) 756-0110	PAFRP128	Substantial
Butler	Witco Corporation	Petrolia Plant	Rt. 268 Fairview Township, Petrolia, PA 16050	(724) 756-2210	PAFRP096	Significant & Substantial
Erie	International Paper	Erie Mill	1540 E Lake Rd.. Erie, PA 16533	(814) 870-6600	PAFRP130	FACILITY CLOSED
McKean	American Refining Group	Bradford Operations	77 N Kendall Ave, Bradford PA 16701	(814) 368-6111	PAFRP125	Significant & Substantial
McKean	International Paper	Kane Plant	Rt. 6 Kane PA 16735	(814) 837-7612	PAFRP146	NON-FRP
McKean	Petrowax Inc.	McKean Plant	Smethport PA 16749	(814) 887-5501	PAFRP097	Substantial

County	Owners Name	Facility Name	Address	Phone Contact	Regional Unique ID Number	Current Status
Venango	Pennzoil Company	Reno Plant (Wolf's Head)	Allegheny Ave Reno PA 16343	(814) 677-1333	PAFRP049	Significant & Substantial
Venango	Penzoil Products Co.	Rouseville Refinery	2 Main St. (PA Rte. 8) Rouseville PA 16344	(814) 677-1333	PAFRP117	Significant & Substantial
Venango	Petrowax, Inc.	Emlenton Plant	Hill St. Emlenton PA 16373	(724) 867-2351	PAFRP131	Significant & Substantial
Warren	United Refinery CO	Warren Refinery	15 Bradly St. Warren PA 16365	(814) 723-1500	PAFRP089	Signficant & Substantial

II. ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK

A. Response Systems and Policies

1. County EMA Response Teams

In most cases in this area, the first response to a spill of oil or hazardous substance will be handled by the jurisdictional fire department. If the spill is determined to be a hazardous substance or oil in excess of 200 gallons, the hazardous materials team (HAZ-MAT Team) may be called. Pennsylvania certifies Haz-Mat Teams in accordance with Pennsylvania Act 165 (See 2.b.1 below). Some counties in this sub-area have a state certified Haz-Mat Team. Others contract out to private certified Haz-Mat Teams. The following table lists the Haz-Mat Team capability of each county:

COUNTY	CERTIFIED COUNTY HAZ-MAT TEAM	CERTIFIED CONTRACTED TEAM
Butler	X	
Clarion		X
Crawford	X	
Elk	X	
Erie	X	
Forest		X
Jefferson		X
Lawrence		X
McKean		X
Mercer		X
Venango		X
Warren		X

2. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

a. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP)

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP) is the primary state agency responsible for responding to and directing cleanups of oil spills, and hazardous substances. PA DEP has trained response personnel with full response capability. Their equipment includes personal protective equipment for

entry work, monitoring and sampling equipment, and containment and communication supplies. PA DEP can also direct responsible parties under applicable state laws and regulations.

b. Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)

The Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) is responsible for planning and coordinating all types of emergencies, including spills of oil and hazardous substances as well as natural disasters. PEMA plays a major role in a spill response if the spill crosses county lines or if the spill exceeds the capabilities of local resources. PEMA can assist with activating mutual aid agreements and assist with cost recovery. PEMA also assists counties with pre-emergency planning and approves county emergency response plans. The PEMA contact for this sub-area is Timothy Baughman (24 Hr. #: 1-800-424-7362).

1). PA Act 165

Pennsylvania Act 165 is the primary state regulation which provides guidance for hazardous materials. The act further enhances the power and duties of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA), of the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Council, and of the county and local governments. A hazardous material safety program is established which is to be utilized by the state and its counties. Also, under this act the Hazardous Material Response Fund is created which provides financial assistance to the state agencies and counties. In addition, this fund allows for the development of Hazardous Emergency Material Emergency Response Accounts in each county. The act imposes obligations on certain handlers of hazardous materials and penalties. For oil, this act allows the county and local governments the authority to develop and to enforce their own regulations.

3. Federal

a. EPA

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the primary lead agency responsible for response to oil and hazardous substances in the inland area. With the exception of Lake Erie, this sub-area is not a coastal area; therefore, EPA would be the federal agency at a spill response. EPA responds to calls made to the National Response Center and/or the Regional Response Center. A federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) may be dispatched to the scene. For responses in this sub-area, the OSC will be dispatched from either the Philadelphia office or Wheeling field office, and a response time of 6-8 hours can be expected. However, if an OSC happens to be working in the area at the time of the incident, the response time may be shorter.

1). SATA

Since the OSC does not carry the response and monitoring equipment necessary for spill response, the OSC will likely task the Site Assessment Technical Assistance (SATA) team to respond. SATA has monitoring and sampling equipment available and a limited amount of containment equipment.

b. USCG

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is the primary lead agency responsible for spills affecting Lake Erie. USCG assistance may also be provided by the National Strike Team out of Fort Dix, NJ.

4. Incident Command System

The Incident Command System (ICS) provides a modern organizational structure for responding to oil spills and hazardous substance emergencies. The ICS enables integrated communications and planning by establishing a manageable span of control. The ICS divides an emergency response into five manageable functions: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.

The five manageable functions are essential for successful response operations. Traditionally, the command function has been handled by a single incident commander (supported by a command staff), who directs the efforts and receives input from the four supporting areas. In this sub-area, the incident commander is the senior jurisdictional fire officer at the scene. The ICS is typically implemented at the local level by first responders (fire, police, emergency management agencies). An ICS may be expanded to include a Unified Command at the helm for complex responses that often require multi-agency resources on the federal, state, and local levels.

In responses involving responders from a single jurisdiction, the ICS establishes a format for comprehensive response management. When an incident involves more than one agency or jurisdiction, however, the ICS framework of a single-jurisdiction incident command allows expansion to a multi-jurisdictional response. The modular organization of the ICS allows responders to scale their efforts to the needs of the incident. As a component of an ICS, the Unified Command provides the organizational management tool to coordinate the effective involvement of the various agencies. It creates the link between the organizations responding to the incident. The ICS brings together the “incident commanders” of all major organizations involved in the response.

5. Unified Command

The Unified Command is a larger accommodating structure that ensures that responsibilities are defined, efforts and resources are combined, and maximum efficiency is achieved within a cooperative environment. The functions of a unified command are to:

- provide overall response direction
- coordinate effective communication
- coordinate resources

An Incident Command System led by a Unified Command (hereafter referred to as an ICS/UC) is the most effective system to manage federal, state, and local responses to complex multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional incidents. This mechanism is necessary to effectively utilize the resources of the parties responsible for the release/discharge, the federal agencies in the NRT/RRT structure, and the affected state(s) and local governments.

For the ICS/UC to be effective under the NCP, the following elements should be in place well before the incident occurs.

- The structure must be formalized in the planning stages and must be accepted by all parties;

- Specific functions and responsibilities must be well defined;

- Individuals must be designated for each function and the reporting mechanisms defined and accepted;

- The participating organizations must make a committed effort to respond as a team;

- Inland Area Contingency Plans (including facility/vessel response plans) must address training and ensure familiarity with ICS utilizing a Unified Command.

- Relationships to entities outside the ICS but relevant to the response structure (e.g. RRT, Natural Resource Trustees) must be defined.

According to the NCP, the area contingency planning process is the forum for working out the details of how the ICS will be applied. The ICS led by a UC and key terms therefore need to be listed and defined in the Inland Area Contingency Plan (IACP). As stated above, the ICS includes command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance. The operating partners are the Federal OSC, together with representatives of the state and local governments, and the responsible party. The responsible party is expected to conduct the response under the oversight and/or direction of the FOSC with the participation of state and local representatives.

The response must be conducted in accordance with the NCP, the appropriate IACP, and the facility/vessel response plan. In addition, when developing an ICS/UC, it is important to recognize that the key players in the response management system maintain a separate internal management infrastructure during a response, they do not relinquish agency authority, responsibility, or accountability.

6. Mutual Aid Agreements

The Pennsylvania Consolidated Statutes, Title 35 (Health and Safety), Section 7504, Subsection (c) requires all county and local emergency management coordinators to develop mutual aid agreements with adjacent political subdivisions for reciprocal emergency assistance. Mutual aid agreements with neighboring counties may be enacted when the resources within a particular county are depleted during a emergency situation. A comprehensive list of the mutual aid agreements for the counties within the Northwestern, PA Sub-Area can be found in Appendix 7.

B. Response Organizational Framework
(Under development)

III. NOTIFICATION AND CONTACT LISTS

The following are contacts and telephone numbers for federal, state, and local notification.

A. Statutory Notifications

National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
EPA Region III Response Center		(215) 814-9016
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection		
Mr. Charlie High	24 Hour	(800) 541-2050
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Northwestern Regional Office		
Mr. Dan Holler	24 Hour	(800) 373-3398
		(814) 332-6816
PEMA Western Area		
Mr. Timothy Baughman, Director		(724) 357-2990
	24 Hour	(800) 972-7362
Pennsylvania State Police (Bureau of Emergency and Special Ops)		
Captain Jeffrey Davis		(717) 787-4600

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (District Engineer)		
District 1	Mr. John L. Baker	(814) 437-4291
District 2	Mr. George Khoury	(814) 765-0412
District 10	Mr. Richard H. Hogg	(724) 357-2806
Pennsylvania State Fire Commissioner		
Mr. David Smith		(717) 783-5120
Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission		(814) 337-0444
Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture		
Region I	Meadville	(814) 336-6890
Region IV	Gipsonia	(724) 443-1585
Pennsylvania Forestry		
Cathy McKenna		(717) 787-2703
		(717)787-3444
Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks		
		(717) 787-6640
Pennsylvania Historic and Museum Commission		
		(717) 787-3362
Pennsylvania Historic Sites Northern Region		
John Leighow		(717) 787-9503
Pennsylvania Topographic & Geological Survey		
		(717) 787-2169
Pennsylvania Scenic Rivers Program		
Ms. Terry Hough		(717)783-2712
Economic Development Council of Northwestern Pennsylvania		
Mr. Bill Steiner		(814) 437-3024
Pennsylvania Boroughs Association		
Mr. Jack Gardner		(717) 236-9526
Association of Township Supervisors		
Mr. Ken Greider, Executive Director		(717) 763-0930
Pennsylvania League of Cities		
Ms. Amy Sturges		(717) 236-9469

Pennsylvania Association of 1st Class Townships (Township Commissioners)
Mr. Chris Moonis (717) 232-6540

B. Local Emergency Contacts

Butler County	24-Hour		(724) 287-7769
Emergency Management Director		Frank Matis	
LEPC Coordinator		Charles Craig	(724) 284-5211
Clarion County	24-Hour		(814) 226-7020
Emergency Management Director		Joseph McEwen	(814) 226-6631
LEPC Coordinator		Joseph McEwen	
Crawford County	24-Hour		(800) 223-3008
Emergency Management Director		Stephen Watt	(814) 724-2548
LEPC Coordinator		Stephen Watt	
Elk County	24-Hour		(814) 772-0000
Emergency Management Director		Michael McAllister	(814) 776-5314
LEPC Contact:		Michael Bauer	
Erie County	24-Hour		(814) 870-1911
Emergency Management Director		Nick Sleptzoff	(814) 870-9920
LEPC Coordinator		George Kickel	(814) 868-0924
Forest County	24-Hour		(814) 755-3200
Emergency Management Director		Jack Kennedy	(814) 463-7493
LEPC Coordinator		Jack Kennedy	
Jefferson County	24-Hour		(814) 849-1617
Emergency Management Director		Linda Holmes	(814) 849-5070
LEPC Coordinator		Porter Duvall	
Lawrence County	24-Hour		(724) 656-9300
Emergency Management Director		Frank Jannetti	(724) 658-7485
LEPC Coordinator		Frank Jannetti	
McKean County	24-Hour		(814) 887-5070
Emergency Management Director		Kenneth Mostyn	(814) 887-5070
LEPC Coordinator		Robert Funk	

Mercer County	24-Hour		(724) 662-6110
Emergency Management Director		James Thompson	(724) 662-6100
LEPC Coordinator		Richard Weinzierl	
Venango County	24-Hour		(814) 677-7356
Emergency Management Director		Richard Graff	(814) 677-7356
LEPC		James Groner	
Warren County	24-Hour		(814) 723-7553
Emergency Management Director		Neva Rambish	(814) 723-8478
LEPC Coordinator		Neva Rambish	

C. Support Agency Contacts

Department of Health & Human Resources
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
24-hour (404) 639-0615

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)
24-hour (800) 424-9300

Department of the Interior (DOI)
Office of Environmental Affairs
Mr. Donald Henne (215) 597-5378

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Ms. Dolores Savignano (413) 253-8613

Department of Commerce
NOAA Coastal Resource Coordinator
Mr. Peter Knight (215) 597-3636

NOAA Hazmat Liaison
CDR Gerald E. Wheaton (202) 267-6120

NOAA Scientific Support Coordinators
24-hour (206) 526-6317
PA: Mr. Ed Levine (212) 668-6428
PA (Inland): Mr. Stephen M. Lehmann (206) 526-6317

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) (215) 931-5578

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA)
24 Hour (800) 424-7362
Timothy Baughman (724) 357-2990

United States Coast Guard (USCG)
Marine Safety Office (MSO)

Philadelphia	24-hour	(215) 271-4800
Cleveland	24-hour	(216) 522-4405
Buffalo	24-hour	(716) 843-9525

Tri-State Bird Rescue & Research, Inc.

Eilleen Muller	24-hour	(302) 737-7241

IV. RESPONSE RESOURCES CAPABILITIES

A. Haz-mat Teams

The following is a list of qualified county Haz-Mat Response Teams

1. **Butler County Haz-Mat Team**
2. **Crawford County Haz-Mat Team**
3. **Elk County Haz-Mat Team**
4. **Erie County Haz-Mat Team**

2. Assigned Contractors

County	Assigned Contractor
Butler	NA
Clarion	Weavertown
Crawford	NA
Elk	NA
Erie	NA
Forest	Weavertown
Jefferson	Weavertown
Lawrence	Weavertown
McKean	Weavertown
Mercer	Weavertown
Venango	Weavertown
Warren	Weavertown

B. Qualified Contractors

The following lists qualified contractors for cleanup spills in alphabetical order. For an equipment response list see Appendix 2. The response time allowed for cleanup contractors is 2 hours.

Company Name	Phone Number	Location
Browning-Ferris Industries of New York, Inc.	(716) 672-5022 (24hr) (716) 366-4060	4735 West Lake Road Dunkirk, New York 14048
Clean Harbors	(800) 854-2821 (412) 444-4244	2801 Kramer Road, Building A Gibsonia, PA 15044
Environmental Cleanup Services and Recycling	(814) 425-7773	3237 U.S. Highway 19 Cochranton, PA 16314
Erie Geological Contractors	(814) 796-2607 (24hr)	455 West 2nd Street Waterford, PA 16441
Geiben Environmental	(716) 366-3141	3514 New Road Dunkirk, NY 14048
Gilarde Environmental Company, Inc.	(717) 562-1655	20 Stauffer Industrial Park Two Kane Lane Taylor, PA 18517
Petroclean, Inc.	(412) 279-9556 (24hr)	PO Box 92 Carnegie, PA 15106
Weavertown Environmental Group	(800) 746-4850 (24hr) (724) 746-4850	206 Weavertown Road Canonsburg, PA 15317

C. Facility Support Team
(Under development)

D. Equipment Resource List

Equipment resource lists for local, state, and federal governments, facilities, and contractors are provided in Appendix 2.

V. PROTECTION STRATEGIES

To protect and prevent further damage to sensitive areas in a spill incident, protection strategies and countermeasures should be utilized. This response plan provides information that is specific to the Northeastern PA sub-area located in Appendix 3 and 6 of the Inland Area Contingency Plan, the Fish and Wildlife Response Plan and the Region III Shoreline Countermeasures Manual. These two documents will assist in providing protection strategies for spills of various sizes on sensitive land and water areas.

A. Sensitive Areas

The following are shoreline classifications, their descriptions, oil impact predictions, and response activity recommendations that are specific/most common to the Northwestern PA sub-area.

Vegetated River Bank

Description

- These areas are composed of low banks with grasses (subject to flooding) or steeper banks with trees going to the water's edge.
- They are found in fresh or brackish water localities.
- They are composed of a variety of plant species.

Predicted Oil Impact

- Light oil concentrations will coat the outer fringes of the area.
- Heavy oil concentrations will penetrate into the area and heavily coat the plant and ground surfaces.
- Biological impact may be severe if oil concentrations are heavy.
- Oil persistence may be several months if not cleaned.
- During winter, shore-fast ice could prevent or limit oil impact.
- Odor and taste of fresh water supplies could be impacted by trace contamination.

Recommended Response Activity

- Cleanup should proceed cautiously.
- Under light coatings, cleanup is probably unnecessary, under heavy accumulations, oil on the sediment surface might be removed to enable new growth.
- Low-pressure spraying (ambient) may aid oil removal.
- Plant cutting should be closely supervised if undertaken.

Freshwater Marshes/Swamps

Description

- Freshwater marshes/swamps are found in the upper reaches of tidal streams, rivers, or tributaries in the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, and in lagoonal bay systems of the outer coast of Delaware and New Jersey.
- Marshes are characterized by typical soft-bodied, non-persistent, herbaceous vegetation such as grasses.
- Swamps have dense stands of water-tolerant shrubs and trees.
- These areas have an extremely high degree of species diversity and abundance in flora and fauna; may harbor rare, threatened, or endangered species on the local, regional, or national level.
- They are extremely valuable as breeding and nursery areas for wetland-dependent amphibians and reptiles, as well as other fish, birds, and mammals.
- Sediment generally consists of organic rather than mineral soils, resulting in a rather soupy consistency, and making foot travel difficult to impossible.

Predicted Oil Impact

- Oil in any appreciable quantity may be very persistent because of minimal flushing and organic soils.
- Degree of vegetation oiling is a function of tidal range and local topography.

•Season of oiling is important - dormant vegetation is least sensitive to oil: blooming and seeding plants are most sensitive.
•Resident biota are likely to be heavily impacted, particularly reptiles, amphibians, and crustaceans, with high mortality predicted.
•Odor and taste of fresh water supplies could be impacted by trace contamination.

Recommended Response Activity
•These are high-priority areas necessitating the use of spill protection devices to limit oil spill impact; deflection or sorbent booms and skimmers.
•Under light oiling, the best practice is to let the area recover naturally.
•Any cleanup activity which would mix the oil into organically rich sediments should be avoided.
•Manual pickup should be conducted from a floating platform (e.g., jonboat or inflatable).
•Only the least-intrusive cleanup methods should be employed to avoid compounding the environmental impact of a spill.
•Quick flushing and removal of oil while it is still fluid can reduce long-term impacts.

Listed below are guidelines for treatment operations provided in the Region III Shoreline Countermeasures Manual.

General Guidelines

Ensure familiarity and compliance with approved treatment methods, approved shoreline segment work plans, advisories, and special instructions. Restrict all access to wetlands and tidal flats, except with special authorization.

The following are conditions to avoid during a spill cleanup:
- Treatment techniques (such as high pressure and hot water) which dislodge intertidal vegetation and invertebrates, e.g., mussels, barnacles, snails.
- Clearing marshes and vegetated shorelines (the presence of algae does not characterize a vegetated shoreline).

The following are actions to be encouraged during a spill cleanup:
•Boom off mud/grass flat adjacent to treatment areas to prevent further contamination.
•Boom off tidal creeks to prevent further contamination.
•Minimize impact to uncontaminated lower intertidal zones including:
- landing crews during tides which cover the lower intertidal zone
- avoid high/low pressure washing where possible
- work heavily oiled upper beach zone when lower intertidal zones are covered by high tides.
- employ sorbents along riprap and below oiled upper beach to protect lower intertidal zone from oiling.
- oil trapped in booms must be picked up before the next tide cycle.
- all food and associated trash must be removed to minimize attracting wildlife into contaminated areas.

- ensure all signs of human activity are removed when cleanup is completed.

B. Water Intakes

Water intakes for the Northwestern PA region are listed alphabetically by county in Appendix 5. Water intakes are also listed in the sensitive area table.

C. Downstream Notifications

(Under development)

D. Terrorism/Counter-terrorism

Terrorist acts involving hazardous materials present a real and current danger to any of the areas within this response plan. The lead federal agencies for weapons of mass destruction are the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as outlined in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD39). The FBI is the lead for crisis management of a terrorist attack using chemical or biological weapons. The FBI is responsible for resolving the hostile situation, investigating the incident and preparing the criminal case for prosecution. FEMA is the lead federal agency in managing the consequences of a terrorist incident within the U.S. FEMA is responsible for the coordination of federal measures in support of state and local governments to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services and provide emergency relief to affected governments, businesses and individuals. Other federal agencies such as the EPA and state/local agencies such as PEMA and county EMAs may perform a support role to the lead agency.

The intentional releases of hazardous materials due to acts of terrorism present challenging problems for responders who handle hazardous materials emergencies and those involved in response planning. Both the nature and the placement of hazardous materials that may be used during a terrorist act create problems for which many emergency responders are unprepared. Information regarding chemical and biological hazardous materials that may be used in a terrorist act and the appropriate counter-terrorism measures has been provided in a handbook published by the Virginia Department of Emergency Services as Appendix 8 of this plan.

VI. INTEGRATION WITH OTHER PLANS

This sub-area plan will relate to all other emergency response plans used by federal, state, and local agencies, as well as facilities. It is not necessary to duplicate all of this information in this plan, but it is important to note other regulations and plans which may apply to a spill or hazardous substance.

A. State-Required Plans

Pennsylvania DEP programs have been developed to encourage the use of preventive measures in the event of a spill. Depending on the type of facility, a facility may also have these plans in place.

1. Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency Plan (PPC)

In accordance with the Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act (1980) and the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Act (1971), any manufacturing or commercial installation which has the potential for causing accidental pollution of air, land, or water or for causing endangerment of public health and safety through accidental release to toxic, hazardous, or other polluting materials, must develop PPC plans. Manufacturing or commercial installations which generate hazardous waste, or which involve treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste must also develop PPC plans. With regard to the state Oil and Gas Program, PPC plans are required under the Clean Streams Law for approval of road spreading operations, drilling and operating oil and gas wells, and brine disposal wells.

2. Spill Prevention Response Plan (SPR)

Facility owners with aboveground storage tanks totaling > 21,000 gallons of a regulated substance must complete an SPR plan, which may also be used to meet the requirements of the Pennsylvania Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act and the Federal Clean Water Act.

3. State Regulations

Pennsylvania state regulations which may apply during a spill of oil or hazardous substance may include, but are not limited to:

a. PA Clean Streams Act, 25 Pa. Code. Ch. 101
b. PA Solid Waste Management Act, 25 PA Code. Ch. 262, 264, 265
c. PA Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act, Act 32-1989

B. County Emergency Response Plans
(Under development)

C. Facility Emergency Response Plans
(Under development)

D. Area Contingency Plan
(Under development)

VII. DRILL SCHEDULES
(Under development)